



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

27 in the crew and 1 passenger. October 16: Inspected and passed the British steamship *Ottawa*, bound for Philadelphia, in ballast, with 32 in the crew. October 18: Inspected and passed the American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York via Habana, in general cargo and live stock for Cuba; 57 in the crew, 5 first-class and 1 second-class passenger. October 19: Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Galveston via Port Arthur, in ballast, with 17 in the crew. October 21: Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Marthara*, bound for New Orleans, in ballast, with 29 in the crew.

Mortuary report.—Pneumonia, 1; stillbirth, 1; alcoholism, 1; drowned, 1; railroad accident, 2; stab wound, 1; nephritis, chronic, 1; nephritis, acute, 1; paludal cachexia, 1; paludal fever, 1; intermittent fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; diarrhea, infantile, 1; tuberculosis, 3; total, 21. Mortality rate for the week, 54.60.

The sanitary situation is without any improvement over that of the previous week. Cases of malarial fever and complications, as indicated in the mortuary report of last week, have increased in number as well as seriousness. Americans and other tourists and prospectors are very apt to become infected promptly on arrival.

Report from Veracruz.—*Inspection and fumigation of vessels*.—*Mosquitoes*.—*Rats on ships' boats a probable source of plague infection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 23, as follows:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	8
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Vessels departing on which mosquitoes (<i>Culex</i>) found.....	2
Number of crew inspected	311
Number of passengers inspected	123

During the week there were reported in Veracruz 3 cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths.

The steamship *Nessfield*, which sailed October 19 for Pensacola, direct, was not fumigated because the captain was notified by his agents at Pensacola that the vessel would be detained there five days even if it was fumigated here. I received notification from the Bureau in regard to this matter after the sailing of the vessel.

On examining ships' boats for mosquito larvæ and adults, and human stowaways, I have often found rat feces there. Captains have told me that they sometimes see rats in these boats. Of course it is most likely that rats frequent these places at night and while the vessel is in port and may make nests there. Some of the boats are not often used, and though covered are not so tight but that rats may gain entrance. It seems to me that this fact may be of value from a plague standpoint.

A cool norther has been blowing for several days, which has interfered with the flight of mosquitoes, but seemingly more with *Culex* and *Anopheles* than *Stegomyia*, as individuals of the last-named genus being more indoors are better protected against the wind.

MOROCCO.

Reports from Tangier.—*Hamburg declared no longer suspect.*

Consul-General Gummere reports, October 3, as follows:

The sanitary council of Morocco on September 29 declared the port of Hamburg no longer suspect.